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SOURCE Sovet Turkmenistany

INFORMATION ON CITIES OF THE TURKMEN SSR

KRASNOVODSK -- Ashkhabad, Sovet Turkmenistany, 20 May 53

Krasnovodsk, which during the Tsarist regime had a population of about 2,000, has grown under the Soviet administration to such a degree that it is now called the gate to Central Asia.

Tens of boats arrive daily from Astrakhan, Makheshkala, and Baku with construction materials and machines for Nebit Dag, Cheleken, and Krasnovodsk, and they leave loaded with Central Asian cotton, Turkmen oil, sulfate of the Kara Bogaz Lake, and the ozocerite of Cheleken. The amount of cargo now being brought to Krasnovodsk is twice that of corresponding periods in previous years.

The port operations have been mechanized. There are huge derricks and loading and unloading machines.

Industrial establishments are steadily being built in the Krasnovodsk area. The construction of these establishments is facilitated by the fact that the mountains around Krasnovodsk supply the white stone (Ak dash) which is of high value for construction purposes. Krasnovodsk has now a fish combine to which great quantities of fish from the Caspian Sea are delivered daily.

After becoming an oblast center, Krasnovodsk grew considerably. Recently, new schools, health centers, social and cultural centers, and several apartment buildings were built.

The city's streets have been paved, and many gardens have been developed in its surroundings.

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TASHAUZ -- Ashkhabad, Sovet Turkmenistany, 4 Jun 53

Tashauz is situated on the Shabat Canal of the Amu Darya River, in the cotton field area of the northeastern Turkmen SSR.

The most important streets are the Pushkin, Karl Marks, Lenin, Pochta (Post office), and the recently constructed Lermonotov Koetche.

Among others, there are now in Tashauz two cotton carding plants, two jute plants, a creamery, a brewery, and a thermoelectric power station.

Tashauz is supplying the USSR with thousands of tons of cotton, high-grade jute, cocoons, and high-grade karakul furs.

The newly laid Chardzhou-Kongrad rail line connects Tashauz with the rest of the USSR. This line serves both the passenger and freight traffic. Tashauz is served also by civil airplanes. The distance between Tashauz and Ashkhabad is now covered in a matter of hours by plane.

Tashauz has a teachers' institute, a pedagogical school, and agricultural tekhnikum, a school for medical assistants, and a school of music. More than 4,000 students attend the city's schools.

CHARDZHOU -- Ashkhabad, Sovet Turkmenistany, 16 Jun 53

Situated in the southeastern section of the Turkmen SSR, Chardzhou is the center of Chardzhouskaya Oblast.

The main trade activities here center in cotton, cattle, silk and industrial products. During the last Five-Year Plan an oxygen plant, excavator mounting plants, and other plants were established in Chardzhou.

Among the institutions of learning established recently in Chardzhou are the State Pedagogical Institute, the agricultural tekhnikum, several tekhnikums for river navigation, the industrial school, the teachers' normal school, several 7-year and secondary schools, the Medical assistants' school, the school of medicine, and the school of music. The number of students attending these schools is over 10,000.

There are several hospitals and clinics in Chardzhou.

Among the new constructions completed during the last 2 years in Chardzhou are the kolkhoz workers' house, the pedagogical institute, the agricultural tekhnikum, a dispensary for emergency and minor ailments, and about 30 apartment houses with 4-, 6-, 8-, 10-, and 12-room sections.

A new railway station, as well as new buildings for the Gidrotekhnikum and for the industrial tekhnikums, will be completed during the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

During 1951 and 1952, more than 40 kilometers of Chardzhou's streets and more than 12 kilometers of its sidewalks were repaved.

Ashkhabad, Sovet Turkmenistany, 19 Aug 53

During the first 6 months of 1953, 33 government buildings (among them the living quarters of the pedagogical institute and the building of the agricultural tekhnikum) and 120 dwellings were completed in Chardzhou.

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At the same time, the city's water supply station on the Amu Darya was completed and connected with the city; 2,950 running meters of water mains were added to the city's water supply system. Three and a half kilometers of the city's streets were improved, and 11,000 square meters were paved with asphalt. A stone-paved road was constructed from Leningrad Koetche of Chardzhou to the Maksim Gor'kiy Kolkhoz. The city's electric system will be overhauled in the near future, at which time the electric power produced will be doubled.

NEBIT-DAG -- Ashkhabad, Sovet Turkmenistany, 16 Aug 53

Situated at the foot of the Balkan Mountains in Krasnovodskaya Oblast, Nebit-Dag has grown steadily since the end of World War II from a small town to a large city. In the 3-year period 1949 - 1951, 118,000 square meters of living space were constructed. The city's houses now have gas and running water.

During the same period, 7 million rubles were spent on the construction of social and cultural centers. Svoboda ploshchad is the center of Nebit-Dag. Around this square are located the main offices of the "Turkmennebit" Petroleum Administration, the post office building, and several other government buildings. The social center of the construction workers, the five-story building of the petroleum tekhnikum, the secondary school, and the Pioneer house are located close to Svoboda ploshchad. The palace of culture of the petroleum workers is situated at the end of Vokzal Koetche, which extends from the railway station to Birindzhi May (May Day) Koetche. Another important thoroughfare of Nebit-Dag is the 3-kilometer boulevard named after the 26 Baku Commissars. Since 1949, over 300,000 square meters of streets and sidewalks of Nebit-Dag have been paved with asphalt.

Turkmen petroleum workers are taking courses in the higher institutions of Moscow, Leningrad, and Baku.

A machine mounting plant, a meat combine, a cold-storage plant, and a plant producing construction materials were constructed recently in Nebit-Dag and are now in operation.

MARY -- Ashkhabad, Sovet Turkmenistany, 22 Aug 53

The meat and flour combines are the two most important collective organizations of the city of Mary. The work of the flour combine is not satisfactory, and its production is lagging greatly because of the defective machinery of the flour mill. However, the meat combine's production of meat and sausages has been above the plan.

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